

### **REMARKS**

Applicants appreciate the Examiner's thorough review of the present application, and respectfully request reconsideration in light of the preceding amendments and the following remarks.

Claims 1-30 are pending in the application. Claims 1 and 9 have been amended to define the claimed invention over the applied art of record. Claims 8, 13, 15, and 19 have been amended to improve claim language. Claims 20-30 have been added to provide Applicants with the scope of protection to which they are believed entitled. No new matter has been introduced through the foregoing amendments.

The Examiner's acknowledgement in paragraph 15 of the Final Office Action is noted.

The Examiner's decision to maintain the art rejections of claims 1-14 substantially as in paper #5 is also noted. Independent claim 1 has been amended to overcome this rejection.

More particularly, amended claim 1 now additionally requires that the component fibers of the fibrous web be not knitted or woven together. This added limitation finds solid support in, at least, the original drawings, e.g., Figs. 1-5. In contrast, the web of WO 96/38602 or Strack is made from textile material, e.g., knits, wovens or scrim materials. See the Abstract and page 1, line 16 of WO 96/38602. By definition, textile material, e.g., knits, wovens or scrim materials, is cloth or fabric that is woven or knitted. See attached Exhibit. Thus, WO 96/38602 or Strack fails to disclose, teach or suggest the added limitation of amended claim 1. Claim 1 and its dependent claims are thus patentable over WO 96/38602 or Strack.

Claim 9, as amended, is also patentable on its own merits since WO 96/38602 or Strack fails to disclose, teach or suggest the claimed film of claim 9. More particularly, the reference teaches away from including a film in the prior art composite laminate. See the Abstract, page 2, lines 7-8

and 25, page 19, lines 19-20 of WO 96/38602. Thus, claim 9 and its dependent claims are patentable over WO 96/38602 or Strack.

Claim 11 is also patentable on its own merits since WO 96/38602 or Strack fails to disclose, teach or suggest the claimed *moisture-permeability and water pressure resistance* of claim 11. Column 11, lines 42-46 of Strack being relied upon by the Examiner does not *specifically* teach or suggest the claimed features.

The Examiner 35 U.S.C. 103(a) rejection of claims 15-19 as being unpatentable over Strack (or WO 96/38602) is noted. This rejection is traversed because the reference fails to disclose, teach or suggest the claimed *non-woven* fibrous assembly of independent claim 15 as detailed in the Amendment filed October 7, 2002, from page 7, line 4 from bottom to page 8, line 6 from bottom. The reference neither appears to fairly disclose, teach or suggest the feature of claim 16 as detailed in the October 7, 2002 Amendment, page 8, the last paragraph. The Examiner clearly fails to demonstrate how Strack or WO 96/38602 discloses, teaches or suggests the claimed features. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully submit that a prima facie case of obviousness has not been established, and the 35 U.S.C. 103(a) rejection of claims 15-19 is inappropriate and should be withdrawn or rephrased.

New independent claim 20 is patentable over WO 96/38602 or Strack because the reference does not disclose, teach or suggest the claimed web made of fibrous, *non-textile material*. See for example, the Abstract of WO 96/38602. Claims 21-30 depend from claim 20, and are considered patentable at least for the reason advanced with respect to claim 20. Claims 21-30 are also patentable on their own merits since these claims recite other features of the invention neither disclosed, taught nor suggested by the applied art. ?

For example, as to claim 22, the applied reference fails to disclose, teach or suggest that all component fibers of said fibrous, non-textile material *generally extend in an MD direction* of said

composite sheet, as presently recited in claim 22. This feature finds support in at least Figs. 4-5 of the instant application. In contrast, the prior art inelastic web is made of textile material which necessarily includes threads that do not extend in the presently claimed manner.

As to claim 23, the applied reference fails to disclose, teach or suggest that said fibrous, non-textile material comprises component fibers that are *randomly arranged* in said inelastically extensible web, as presently recited in claim 23. This feature finds support in at least Figs. 1-3 of the instant application. In contrast, the prior art inelastic web is made of textile material which necessarily includes threads that must be arranged in a well identifiable manner.

As to claims 24-26, the applied reference fails to disclose, teach or suggest that said composite sheet *consists essentially of* said elastically stretchable web and said inelastically extensible web, as presently recited in claims 24-26. This feature finds support in at least Figs. 1-2 of the instant application. The “consists essentially of” language should be interpreted to exclude a third layer or web being laminated or bonded with the claimed composite sheet as described in the applied reference. WO 96/38602 or *Strack* specifically requires that the laminated structure includes *at least three* webs. *See* page 8, line 24 of WO 96/38602.

As to claims 27-30, the applied reference fails to disclose, teach or suggest the claimed *film* as detailed above with respect to claim 9.

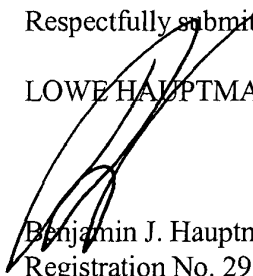
Each of the Examiner’s rejections has been overcome/traversed. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully submit that all claims are now in condition for allowance. Early and favorable indication of allowance is courteously solicited.

Serial No. 09/613,814

The Examiner is invited to telephone the undersigned, Applicant's attorney of record, to facilitate advancement of the present application.

Respectfully submitted,

LOWE HAUPTMAN GILMAN & BERNER, LLP



Benjamin J. Hauptman  
Registration No. 29,310

USPTO Customer No. 22429  
1700 Diagonal Road, Suite 300  
Alexandria, VA 22314  
(703) 684-1111  
(703) 518-5499 Facsimile  
Date: March 11, 2003  
BJH/lcw



Exhibit

THE AMERICAN HERITAGE  
**DICTIONARY**  
OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Words that are believed to be registered trademarks have been checked with authoritative sources. No investigation has been made of common-law trademark rights in any word, because such investigation is impracticable. Words that are known to have current registrations are shown with an initial capital and are also identified as trademarks. The inclusion of any word in this Dictionary is not, however, an expression of the publishers' opinion as to whether or not it is subject to proprietary rights. Indeed, no definition in this Dictionary is to be regarded as affecting the validity of any trademark.

Copyright © 1969, 1970, 1971, 1973, 1975, 1976, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981 by Houghton Mifflin Company. All rights reserved. For information about permission to reproduce selections from this book, write to Permissions, Houghton Mifflin Company, 2 Park Street, Boston, MA 02108.

ISBN: 0-395-20360-0 (new college edition; thumb-indexed)  
 0-395-20359-7 (new college edition; plain edges)  
 0-395-24575-3 (high-school edition)  
 0-395-09066-0 (larger-format edition)

Library of Congress Catalog Card Number 76-86995

Manufactured in the United States of America

Computer-composed by Inforonics, Inc.  
 in Maynard, Massachusetts

INTRO  
 Willie

EDITO

CONT

USAG

CONSI

SPECI

A Br  
 Mc

The  
 Ca

Goo  
 Mc

Dial  
 He

Grat  
 Ri

The  
 Wi

Com  
 He

GUID

PRON

DICTI

PICTU

APPE

Inde  
 Ca

Gui

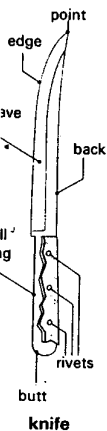
Inde

Tab

Cha



klipspringer



knife


knapweed  
Centaurea maculosa

knee  
Cypress knees

**klip-spring-er** (klip'spring'er) *n.* A small, hoofed African mammal, *Oreotragus oreotragus*, having large ears. [Afrikaans, "cliff springer": Dutch *klip*, cliff, from Middle Dutch *klippe*, from Germanic *klīban* (unattested), *CLIFF* + *springer*, from *springen*, to leap, from Middle Dutch (see *spergh-* in Appendix\*.)]

**Klon-dike** (klōn'dik'). A region in the Yukon Territory, northwestern Canada; the site of abundant gold deposits on both sides of the Klondike River, a tributary of the Yukon.

**kloof** (klōf) *n.* In South Africa, a deep ravine. [Afrikaans, from Dutch, from Middle Dutch *clōve*, cleft. See *gleubh-* in Appendix\*.]

**klutz** (klüt) *n.* Slang. 1. A clumsy or dull-witted person. 2. A bungler. [German *Klotz*, clod, "block," from Middle High German *kloz*, block, lump. See *gel-* in Appendix\*.]

**klys-tron** (klis'trōn', -trōn, klis'trōn', -strōn) *n.* An electron tube used to amplify or generate radio waves of microwave range frequencies by means of velocity modulation. [Greek *kluster*, syringe, clyster pipe, from *kluzein*, to wash out (see *klu-* in Appendix\*) + (ELECTRON).]

**km** kilometer.

**kn.** 1. knot. 2. krona. 3. krone.

**knack** (nāk) *n.* 1. A clever, expedient way of doing something. 2. A specific talent for something, especially one difficult to explain or teach. 3. Rare. A trinket; knickknack. —get the **knack** of. To learn how to do skillfully and quickly. [Middle English *knak(ke)*, probably identified with *knak*, sharp blow, from Dutch and Low German *knak*. See *gen-* in Appendix\*.]

**knack-er** (nāk'ər) *n.* British. 1. A person who buys useless or worn-out livestock and sells the meat or hides. 2. A person who buys up discarded structures and dismantles them to sell the materials. [Originally "harness maker," saddler, probably from Scandinavian, akin to Old Norse *hnakkur*, saddle. See *gen-* in Appendix\*.] —**knack-er-y** *n.*

**knack-wurst** (nāk'wurst', -wōrst') *n.* Also **knock-wurst**. A short, thick sausage resembling a frankfurter. [German *Knackwurst*, "sausage whose skin cracks open when bitten": *knacken*, to crack, from Middle High German (see *gen-* in Appendix\*) + *Wurst*, sausage, *WURST*.]

**knap**¹ (nāp) *v.* **knapped**, **knapping**, **knaps**. British Regional. —*tr.* 1. To strike sharply; to rap. 2. To break or chip with a sharp blow, as flints. 3. To snap at or bite. —*intr.* 1. To strike sharply. 2. To break stones by striking sharply. 3. To snap or bite; to nibble. [Middle English *knappen*, probably from Low German, akin to Middle Dutch *cnappen*, Low German *knappen*. See *gen-* in Appendix\*.]

**knap**² (nāp) *n.* Regional. The crest of a hill; summit. [Middle English *knapp*, Old English *cnæpp*. See *gen-* in Appendix\*.]

**knap-sack** (nāp'sāk') *n.* A case or bag, usually of canvas or leather, worn on the back to carry supplies and equipment, especially on a hike or march. [Low German *knappsack*: probably *knappen*, to snap, bite, eat (see *gen-* in Appendix\*) + *sack*, bag, from Middle Low German, from Germanic, from Latin *saccus*, *SACK* (bag).]

**knap-weed** (nāp'wed') *n.* Any of various plants of the genus *Centaurea*, having purplish, thistlelike flowers. [Middle English *knopwed*: *KNOP* (from the knobby head of its flower) + *WEED*.]

**knar** (nār) *n.* A knot or burl on a tree or in wood. [Middle English *knarre*, probably from Scandinavian, akin to Norwegian *knart*. See *gen-* in Appendix\*.]

**knave** (nāv) *n.* 1. An unprincipled, crafty man: *knaves and fools*. 2. Archaic. A male servant. 3. Card Games. The jack. [Middle English *knave*, Old English *cnafa*, boy, lad, from Common Germanic *knabōn-* (unattested).]

**knave-ry** (nāv'və-ri) *n.* *pl.* -ies. 1. Dishonest or crafty dealing. 2. A piece of mischief or trickery.

**knave-ish** (nāv'ish) *adj.* Like or characteristic of a knave; roguish; unprincipled. —**knave-ish-ly** *adv.* —**knave-ish-ness** *n.*

**knawel** (nōl) *n.* A low-growing, weedy plant, *Scleranthus annuus*, native to Eurasia, having narrow leaves and inconspicuous green flowers. [German *Knäuel*, knot, knob, ball of yarn, from Middle High German *knüwel*, *klüwel(in)*, from Old High German *klüwilin*, from *klüwa*, ball. See *gel-* in Appendix\*.]

**knead** (nēd) *tr.v.* **kneaded**, **kneading**, **kneads**. 1. To mix and work (a substance) into a uniform mass, especially to fold, press, and stretch dough with the hands. 2. To make (bread) by kneading. 3. To squeeze, press, or roll with the hands, as in massaging. [Middle English *kneaden*, Old English *cnedan*. See *gen-* in Appendix\*.] —**knead'er** *n.*

**knee** (nē) *n.* 1. Anatomy. The joint or region of the human leg that is the articulation for the tibia, fibula, and patella. 2. A corresponding joint of a leg of other animals, as in the forelimb of a hoofed animal. 3. One of the woody projections arising from the roots of the bald cypress and emerging above the surface of the water of a swamp or pond. [Middle English *kne(e)*, *kn(e)ow*, Old English *cnēo*. See *gen-* in Appendix\*.]

**knee action**. An automotive front-wheel suspension that permits independent vertical motion of each wheel.

**knee breeches**. Breeches extending to just below the knee.

**knee-cap** (nē'kāp') *n.* 1. A bone, the *patella* (see). Also called "kneecap." 2. A kneepad.

**knee-deep** (nē'dēp') *adj.* 1. As high as the knees; reaching to the knees; knee-high. 2. Submerged to the knees. 3. Deeply occupied or engaged.

**knee-high** (nē'hī') *adj.* As tall or high as the knee.

**knee-hole** (nē'hōl') *n.* A space or opening for the knees, as under a desk or counter.

**knee jerk**. A sudden, involuntary kick forward produced by

smart tap to the tendon below the patella as the leg hangs relaxed forming a right angle with the thigh.

**kneel** (nēl) *intr.v.* **kneelt** (nēlt) or **kneeled**, **kneeling**, **kneels**. To fall or rest on bent knees. [Middle English *knēllen*, Old English *cnēowlan*. See *gen-* in Appendix\*.] **Kneel** (past tense and past participle) is an analogous formation after *FEEL*, *FELT*.

**kneel-er** (nē'lər) *n.* 1. One who kneels. 2. Something to kneel on, such as a stool, cushion, or board.

**knee-pad** (nē'pād') *n.* A protective covering for the knee.

**knell** (nēl) *v.* **knelled**, **knelling**, **knells**. —*intr.* 1. To ring or sound a bell, especially for a funeral; to toll. 2. To sound mournfully or ominously. —*tr.* To signal, summon, or proclaim by tolling. —*n.* 1. The slow, solemn sounding of a bell; passing bell; a toll. 2. An omen or signal of sorrow or death. 3. Any deep, mournful sound. [Middle English *knellen*, Old English *cnyllan*. See *gen-* in Appendix\*.]

**Knes-set** (knēs'ēt') *n.* The Israeli parliament. [Hebrew (Mishnaic) *Kaneseih*, "assembly," from *kānas*, he gathered.]

**knew**. Past tense of *know*.

**Knicker-bock-er** (nik'ər-bōk'ər) *n.* 1. A descendant of the Dutch settlers of New York. 2. A New Yorker. [From *Diedrich Knickerbocker*, fictitious Dutch settler and pretended author of Washington Irving's *History of New York* (1809).]

**knicker-bock-ers** (nik'ər-bōk'ərz) *pl.n.* Full breeches gathered and banded just below the knee. Also called "knickers." [Supposed to have been worn by Dutch settlers.]

**knicker-ers** (nik'ərz) *pl.n.* 1. Long bloomers formerly worn as underwear by women and girls. 2. **Knickerbockers** (see).

**knick-knack** (nik'nāk') *n.* Also *nick-nack*. A small, ornamental article; trinket. [Reduplication of *KNACK* (device).]

**knife** (nif) *n.* *pl.* **knives** (nivz). 1. A cutting instrument consisting of a sharp blade with a handle. 2. Any cutting edge or blade. —*v.* **knifed**, **knifing**, **knives**. —*tr.* 1. To use a knife on, especially to cut, stab, or wound. 2. *Informal*. To hurt, defeat, or betray by underhand means. —*intr.* To cut or slash a way through, with, or as with a knife. [Middle English *knif*, *knif*, Old English *cnif*. See *gen-* in Appendix\*.]

**knife-edge** (nif'ēj') *n.* 1. The cutting edge of a blade. 2. Any sharp, knife-like edge. 3. A wedge of metal used as a low-friction fulcrum for a balancing beam or lever.

**knight** (nit) *n.* *Abbr.* *k.*, *K.*, *Knt.*, *Kt.* 1. A medieval tenant giving military service as a mounted man-at-arms to a feudal landholder. 2. A medieval gentleman-soldier, usually of high birth, raised by a sovereign to privileged military status after training as a page and squire. 3. The holder of a nonhereditary dignity conferred by a sovereign in recognition of personal merit or services rendered to the country. 4. A member of any of several orders or brotherhoods that call their members *knights*. 5. *a.* A defender, champion, or zealous upholder of a cause or principle. *b.* The devoted champion of a lady. 6. *Abbr.* *N* A chess piece usually representing a horse's head and able to be moved two squares horizontally and one vertically, or two vertically and one horizontally. —*tr.v.* **knighted**, **knighting**, **knights**. To raise (a person) to knighthood; make a knight. [Middle English *cnicht*, *knicht*, Old English *cnicht*, originally "boy," "lad," "servant," from West Germanic *knights* (unattested).]

**knight banneret**. See *banneret*.

**knight errant** *pl.* **knights errant**. 1. A knight of medieval romance who wandered in search of adventure. 2. One given to adventurous or quixotic conduct. —**knight'-er-rant-ry** *n.*

**knight-head** (nit'hēd') *n.* Either of two timbers rising from the keel of a sailing ship to support the inner end of the bowsprit. [They were sometimes adorned with a carved knight's head.]

**knight-hood** (nit'hōd') *n.* 1. The rank, profession, or dignity of a knight. 2. The behavior or of qualities befitting a knight; chivalry. 3. *Knights* as a body or class.

**knight-ly** (nit'lē) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or befitting a knight. —**knight'-li-ness** *n.*

**Knights of Columbus**. *Abbr.* *K.C.* A benevolent society of Roman Catholic men, founded in the United States in 1852.

**Knights of Malta**. The religious and military order of Hospitalers.

**Knights of Pythias**. *Abbr.* *K.P.* A secret fraternal order founded in Washington, D.C., in 1864 for philanthropic purposes.

**Knights of the Round Table**. The knights of the court of King Arthur.

**Knight Templar** *pl.* **Knights Templars** (for sense 1) or **Knights Templar** (for sense 2). 1. A member of an order of knights founded in 1119 to protect pilgrims in the Holy Land during the second Crusade and suppressed in 1312. Also called "Templar." 2. A member of an order of Freemasons claiming descent from these medieval knights.

**knish** (knish) *n.* A piece of dough stuffed with potato or other filling and baked or fried. [Yiddish, from Russian, akin to Ukrainian *knys*, Polish *knysz*.]

**knit** (nit) *v.* **knit** or **knitted**, **knitting**, **knits**. —*tr.* 1. To make (a fabric or garment) by intertwining yarn or thread in a series of connected loops either on a machine or by hand with knitting needles. 2. To make (yarn or thread) into a fabric or garment in this manner. 3. To join closely; unite securely. 4. To draw (the brows) together in wrinkles; to furrow. —*intr.* 1. To make a fabric or garment by intertwining yarn or thread in connected loops. 2. To come or grow together securely. 3. To come together in wrinkles or furrows. —*n.* A fabric or garment made by knitting. [Middle English *knitten*, Old English *cnytan*, to tie in a knot. See *gen-* in Appendix\*.] —**knit'er** *n.*

**knit-ting** (nit'ting) *n.* 1. The process of producing something knitted. 2. Knitted work.

**knitting needle**. A long, thin, *pl.* **knitting needles**. Plural of *needle*.

**knob** (nōb) *n.* 1. *a.* A rounded extremity. *b.* A rounded hand rounded hill or mountain. [Middle Low German, tree knot, *knobbe*.]

—**knobbed** *adj.* —**knob'by** *adj.*

**knob-ber-rie** (nōb'kēr'ē) *n.* A sho used as a weapon by South A

**knock** (nōk) *v.* **knocked**, **knocking**. 1. To hit with a hard blow; hit. 2. To put to collision with a blow; *knocked* sense

cause to collide. 4. To produce a hole in the wall. 5. To

Try to knock some sense into h

adversely; disparage. —*intr.* 1. To

blows; to rap; to pound. 2. To

the pounding or clanking noise

engine. —**knock about** (or *around*)

brutal with; maltreat. 2. To wa

place. 3. To discuss or consider

surprise tremendously; astonish

a. To take a break or rest from

2. *Informal*. To make, accomplish

3. *Informal*. To eliminate; deduct

from the bill. 4. *Slang*. To ki

burglarize. —**knock out** the t

move of (an opposing pitcher)

gather. To make or assemble qui

1. *British Informal*. To gain the

knocking at the door. 2. *Britis*

out. 3. *Vulgar Slang*. To make i

of knocking; a blow. 2. The so

surface; a rap. 3. A pounding,

engine, especially one in poor o

criticism or insult; a cutting re

ten, Old English *cnocian*. See *gi*

**knock-a-bout** (nōk'ə-bout') *n.* A

mainsail, a jib, and a keel, but r

boisterous; rowdy. 2. Appropria

**knock down**. 1. To disassembl

shipping. 2. To declare as sold

blow with a gavel. 3. *Informal*.

4. *Slang*. To receive as wages; e

**knock-down** (nōk'doun') *adj.* 1.

or overwhelm; powerful. 2. Des

assembled quickly and easily; *kn*

act of knocking down; a toppling

whelming blow or shock. 3. An

and quickly assembled and disa

**knock-er** (nōk'ər) *n.* 1. One the

used for knocking on a door. 2.

**knock-knee** (nōk'kne) *n.* An abi

knee is turned toward the othe

toward the other. —**knock'-kne**

**knock out**. 1. To render unconsc

opponent) by knocking him to

3. *Informal*. To defeat or overc

exhaust (oneself or another) to

**knock-out** (nōk'out') *n.* 1. A b

ness. Also called "kayo." 2. *Be*

opponent. Also called "kayo."

pressive or attractive. —*adj.* *E*

**knockout drops**. *Slang*. A solut

into a drink to render the drink

**knock-wurst**. Variant of *knack*

**knoll**¹ (nōl) *n.* A small rounded h

the English *knoll*(le), Old English

**knoll**² (nōl) *v.* **knolled**, **knolling**, *k*

—*intr.* To toll. —*n.* Archaic

*knollen*, probably variant of *kn*

**knop** (nōp) *n.* Archaic. A deco

English *knoppe*, probably from *f*

Dutch. See *gen-* in Appendix\*.]

**Knos-sos** (nōs'əs). Also *Cnos-*

metropolis of the Minoan civili

**knott**¹ (nōt) *n.* 1. A more or less

of interlaced cord, ribbon, rop

made by tying together lengths,

3. A decorative bow of ribbon,

bond, especially a marriage bon

or things. 6. A difficulty; prob

especially of a tree, at a point

grows. *b.* The circular contras

of such a node as it appears c

lumber. 8. A growth on or enla

the like. 9. *Nautical*. *a.* A di

measure the speed of a ship. *b.*

*nautical* mile per hour, about 1.

distance of one nautical mile. *S*

**knott**. *Slang*. To get married. —

1. To tie in or fasten with a *k*

3. To cause to form knots. —

entangled. 2. To form a *kno*

*knott*(le), Old English *cnotta*. See

*Usage*: In strict nautical usage

distance, and has a built-in ser

ā pat/ā pay/ār care/ā father/b bib/ch church/d deed/ē pet/ē be/fife/g gag/h hat/hw which/i pit/i pie/ir pier/j judge/k kick/l lid,  
needle/m mum/n no, sudden/ng thing/ō pot/ō toe/ō paw, for/oi noise/ou out/ōō took/ōō boot/p pop/r roar/s sauce/sh ship, dish

t light/th thin, path/th this, bat/ a Fr. ami/ce Fr. feu, Ger. schön/

[illegible]

work as a scribe. [Middle English, from Latin *scriba*, official writer, clerk, scribe, from *scribere*, to write. See *skeri-* in Appendix.\*] —*scrib'al* *adj.*

**Scrive** (skrēb), **Augustin Eugène**. 1791–1861. French author.

**scrib-er** (skrī'bor) *n.* 1. A sharply pointed tool used for marking lines on wood, metal, ceramic, or the like.

**scrim** (skrim) *n.* 1. A durable, loosely woven cotton or linen fabric used for curtains, upholstery lining, or in industry. 2. *Theater*. A similar fabric used as a transparent drop. [Origin unknown.]

**scrim-mage** (skrim'ij) *n.* 1. a. A rough-and-tumble struggle; a tussle. b. A skirmish. 2. *Football*. a. The contest between two teams from the time the ball is snapped back until it becomes out of play. b. A team's practice session. 3. *Rugby*. A scrimmage. —*line of scrimmage*. *Football*. An imaginary line across the field on which the ball rests and at which the teams line up for a new play. —*intr. v.* *scrimmaged*, *-maging*, *-mages*. *Football*. To engage in a scrimmage. [Alteration of *scrimish*, obsolete variant of *skirmish*.]

**scrip** (skrip) *v.* *scripped*, *scripping*, *scripps*. —*intr.* To economize severely. —*tr.* 1. To be excessively sparing with or of. 2. To cut or make too small or scanty. [Perhaps from Scandinavian, akin to Swedish *skrympa*, to shrink. See *skerh-* in Appendix.\*] —*scrip'y* *adj.* —*scrip'i-ness* *n.*

**scrim-shaw** (skrim'shō') *v.* *shawed*, *shawing*, *-shaws*. —*tr.* To decorate (whale ivory, bone, or shells) with intricate carvings or designs. —*intr.* To turn out such meticulously executed work. —*n.* A bone or ivory article fashioned in this way. [Earlier *scrimshandert*.]

**scrip't** (skrip) *n.* 1. A small scrap of paper, especially one with writing, as a list or a schedule. 2. Paper money issued for temporary, emergency use. See *shinplaster*. [Variant of *SCRIPT* (influenced by *SCRAP*).]

**scrip't** (skrip) *n.* 1. A provisional certificate entitling the holder to a fractional share of stock or of other jointly owned property. 2. Such certificates collectively. [Short for *subscription* (*receipt*), receipt for portion of a loan.]

**scrip't** (skrip) *n.* *Archaic*. A wallet, small satchel, or bag. [Middle English *scrippe*, from Old French *escreppe*, variant of Old North French *escarpe*, "pilgrim's knapsack." See *scarf*.]

**Scripps** (skrips). Family of American newspaper editors and publishers, pioneers in syndication, including James Edmund (English-born; 1835–1906), his half brother, (Edward) Wylliss (1854–1926), and E.W.'s son, Robert Paine (1895–1938).

**scrip-sit** (skrip'sit). *Latin*. He (or she) wrote (it). Placed after the author's name on a manuscript.

**script** (skript) *n.* 1. a. Handwriting as distinguished from print. b. A style of writing with cursive characters. c. Alphabet. 2. a. A type that imitates handwriting. b. Matter printed with this type. 3. *Law*. An original document. 4. The text of a play, broadcast, or motion picture; especially, the copy of a text used by a director or performer. —*tr. v.* *scripted*, *scripting*, *scripts*. To prepare (a text) for filming: *Perelman scripted several Marx Brothers movies*. [Middle English *script*, from Old French *escript*, from Latin *scribum*, from *scripsit*, past participle of *scribere*, to write. See *skeri-* in Appendix.\*]

**Script**. Scriptural; Scriptures.

**scrip-to-ri-um** (skrip-tōr'ē-əm, -tōr'ē-əm) *n., pl. -ums or -toria* (-tōr'ē-ə, -tōr'ē-ə). A room in a monastery set aside for the copying, writing, or illuminating of manuscripts and records. [Medieval Latin, from Latin *scribere* (past participle *scriptus*), to write. See *skeri-* in Appendix.\*]

**scrip-tur-al** (skrip'char-əl) *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to writing; written. 2. *Capital S. Abbr. Script*. Of, relating to, based upon, or contained in the Scriptures. —*scrip-tur-al-ly* *adv.*

**Script-ure** (skrip'char) *n.* 1. *Often plural. Abbr. Script*. a. A sacred writing or book; especially, the Holy Scripture (see). b. A passage from such a writing or book. 2. *Small s*. A statement regarded as authoritative and definitive, as a code of regulations. [Middle English, from Late Latin *scriptūra*, from Latin *act* of writing, from *scribere* (past participle *scriptus*), to write. See *skeri-* in Appendix.\*]

**scrip-tur-er** (skrip'ti'r-ər) *n.* A person who writes copy to be used by an announcer, performer, or director.

**scriv-en-er** (skriv'nər) *n.* *Archaic*. 1. A professional copyist. 2. A notary. [Middle English *scriveiner*, from *scrivein* scribe, from Old French *escrevein*, from Vulgar Latin *scribanem* (unattested), accusative of Latin *scriba*, SCRIBE.]

**scro-bic-u-late** (skrō-bik'yə-līt, -lāt') *adj.* *Biology*. Marked with many shallow depressions, grooves, or pits. [From Latin *scrobiculus*, diminutive of *scrobus*, trench. See *sker-* in Appendix.\*]

**scrod** (skrōd) *n.* A young cod or haddock, especially one split and boned for cooking. [Obsolete Dutch *schrood*, slice, shred from Middle Dutch *schrode*. See *skeru-* in Appendix.\*]

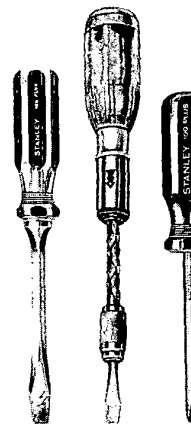
**scrof-u-la** (skrōf'yə-lə) *n.* *Rare*. A constitutional condition affecting the tissues in the young, characterized by predisposition to tuberculosis, lymphatism, glandular swellings, and respiratory catarrhs. Also called "struma." [Middle English *scrophulas* (plural), from Medieval Latin *scrofūla*, swelling of the glands, "small sores," from Latin *scrofa*, sow (probably altered from Greek *khōirades*, scrofula, from *khōiras*, like a hog's back). See *sker-* in Appendix.\*]

**scrof-u-lous** (skrōf'yə-ləs) *adj.* 1. Pertaining to, affected with, or resembling scrofula. 2. Morally degenerate; corrupt. —*scrof-u-lous-ly* *adv.* —*scrof-u-lous-ness* *n.*

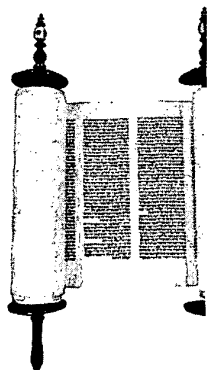
**scroll** (skrōl) *n.* 1. A roll of parchment, papyrus, or the like used especially for writing a document. 2. a. *Archaic*. A piece of writing, as a letter. b. A list or schedule of names. 3. Ornamentation resembling a partially rolled scroll of paper; espere



**scrimshaw**  
Whaling scene carved  
on a whale's tooth



**screwdriver**  
From left: Square-bar  
standard; spiral ratche  
Phillips



**scroll**  
Above: Nineteenth-century  
Torah scroll  
Below: Ionic capitals



h/ɪ pit/i pie/ɪr pier/judge/k  
hoof/ɒ pop/r roar/s sauce/sh  
Latin, path/θ this, bathe/ʊ cut/ʊr urge/v valve/w with/y yes/z zebra, size/zh vision/ə about, item, edible, gallop, circus/  
Fr. feu, Ger. schön/ʏ Fr. tu, Ger. über/kH Ger. ich, Scot. loch/N Fr. bon. \*Follows main vocabulary. †Of obscure origin.



**Te-ve't** (tā'vās, tā-vā't') *n.* Also **Te-beth**. The fourth month of the Hebrew year. See **calendar**. [Hebrew *tēbhēth*, from Akkadian *tēbētu*, perhaps "month of sinking in," "muddy month," from *tēbū*, to sink in.]

**Te-wa** (tā'wā, tē'wā) *n., pl.* **Tewa** or **-was**. 1. A Tanoan-speaking North American Indian tribe of New Mexico and northeastern Arizona. 2. A member of this tribe. 3. The language of this tribe.

**Tewkes-bu-ry** (tōōks'bēr'ē, -bā-rē, tyōōks'-). A town on the Severn in northern Gloucestershire, England; the site of the final defeat of the Lancastrians in the Wars of the Roses (1471). Population, 6,000.

**Tex.** **Texas**.

**Tex-ar-kan-a** (tēk'sār-kān'ā). A city lying on both sides of the border between northeastern Texas and southwestern Arkansas, with two municipal governments. Population, 30,000.

**tex-as** (tēk'sās) *n.* The structure on a river steamboat containing the pilot house and the officers' quarters. [From **Texas**.]

**Tex-as** (tēk'sās). **Abbr.** **Tex.** A state of the south-central United States, the second-largest of the states (267,339 square miles), bordered on the west by Mexico and on the southeast by the Gulf of Mexico; admitted to the Union in 1845. Population, 11,197,000. Capital, Austin. See map at **United States of America**. —**Tex'an** *adj.* & *n.*

**Tex-as City** (tēk'sās). A resort city of Texas, in the southeast on Galveston Bay. Population, 39,000.

**Texas fever**. An infectious disease of cattle and related animals, caused by a parasitic microorganism, *Babesia bigemina*, and transmitted by ticks.

**Texas leaguer**. **Baseball**. A fly ball that drops between the infielder and the outfielder for a hit. [From **Texas League**, a minor baseball league.]

**Texas Ranger**. 1. A member of the Texas mounted police force. 2. A member of a band of men originally organized in Texas to fight Indians and maintain order.

**Texas tower**. A radar tower built offshore. [So named for its resemblance to the oil derricks off the Texas coast.]

**Tex-co-co** (tā-skō'kō). A town in Mexico State, central Mexico; a prominent center of the Aztec Empire and the base of Cortes' operations against Tenochtitlán. Population, 67,000.

**text** (tēkst) *n.* 1. a. The wording or words of something written or printed. b. The words of a speech appearing in print. 2. The body of a printed work as distinct from a preface, footnote, or appendix; the formal content. 3. The exact wording and word sequence of an author as opposed to a translation, revision, or condensation. 4. A Scriptural passage to be read and expounded upon in a sermon. 5. a. A reference used as the starting point of a discussion. b. The subject matter of a discourse. 6. A textbook. [Middle English *texte*, from Old French *texte*, from Medieval Latin *textus*, (Scriptural) text, from Latin, literary composition, "woven thing," from the past participle of *texere*, to weave. See **teks-** in Appendix.\*]

**text-book** (tēkst'boōk') *n.* A book used as a standard work for the formal study of a particular subject.

**tex-tile** (tēks'tīl', -tīl) *n.* 1. Cloth; fabric, especially one that is woven or knitted. 2. Fiber or yarn for weaving or knitting into fabric. —*adj.* Pertaining to textiles or their manufacture. [French, from Latin *textilis*, from *textus*, "woven thing." See **text**.]

**tex-tu-al** (tēks'chōō-əl) *adj.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or contained in a text. 2. Based on or conforming to a text. 3. Word for word; literal. —**tex-tu-al-ly** *adv.*

**textual criticism**. 1. A study of a written work that seeks to establish the original text. 2. Literary criticism stressing scholarly study and analysis of the text.

**tex-tu-al-ism** (tēks'chōō-ə-liz'm) *n.* 1. Strict adherence to a text, especially of the Scriptures. 2. Textual criticism, especially of the Scriptures. —**tex-tu-al-ist** *n.*

**tex-tu-ar-y** (tēks'chōō-ēr'ē) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or contained in a text; textual. —*n., pl.* **textuaries**. A specialist in the study of the Scriptures.

**tex-ture** (tēks'chōr) *n.* 1. a. The appearance of a fabric resulting from the woven arrangement of its yarns or fibers. b. A surface appearance suggesting the weave of a fabric: *the rough texture of plowed fields*. 2. A grainy, fibrous, woven, or dimensional quality as opposed to a uniformly flat, smooth aspect; surface interest: *Brick walls give a room texture*. 3. *Fine Arts*. The representation of the structure of a surface as distinct from color or form. 4. The composition or structure of a substance; grain: *the smooth texture of ivory*. 5. Distinctive or identifying character: *the texture of suburban life*. [Originally, "weaving," from Latin *textura*, from *textus*, woven thing. See **text**.] —**tex-tur-al** *adj.* —**tex-tur-al-ly** *adv.*

**tex-tured** (tēks'chōrd) *adj.* 1. Having a particular kind of texture. Used in combination: *a rough-textured tweed*. 2. Having marked texture: *a textured wall of stucco*.

**tex-tus re-cep-tus** (tēks'tās rī-sēp'tās). *Latin*. Received text; specifically, the received text of the Greek New Testament.

**Te-zel**. See **Johann Tetzel**.

**T.F. British**. Territorial Force.

**tfr.** transfer.

**-th¹**. Indicates: 1. The act or result of the act expressed in the verb root; for example, *spith*. 2. The quality suggested by the adjective root; for example, *width*. [Middle English *-th(e)*, Old English *-thu*, *-tho*, from Common Germanic *-ithō* (unattested).]

**-th²**. **-eth**. Indicates ordinal numbers; for example, *millionth*. [Middle English *-the*, *-te*, Old English *-oþtha*, *-oþthe*.]

**-th³**. See **-eth**.

**Th** The symbol for the element thorium.

**Tha-ban-tsho-nya-na** (tā'bān-chōn-yā'nā). The highest of the Drakensberg Mountains (11,425 feet) in Lesotho in southern Africa.

**Thach, Edward**. See **Edward Teach**.

**Thack-er-ay** (thāk'ā-rē, thāk'rē), **William Makepeace**. 1811-1863. English novelist.

**Thad-de-us** (thād'ē-ās). A masculine given name. [Latin *Thaddaeus*, from Greek *Thaddaios*, from Hebrew *Taddai*.]

**Thai** (ti) *n., pl.* **Thai**. 1. a. A native or citizen of Thailand. b. A member of the predominant ethnic group of Thailand, a people with both Mongoloid and Indonesian characteristics. 2. The official language of Thailand, a member of the Tai family. Also called "Siamese." —*adj.* Also **Tai**. Of or pertaining to Thailand, its people, or its language. Also "Siamese."

**Thailand** (tī'lānd'). Formerly **Si-am** (si-ām'). A kingdom of southeastern Asia, occupying 198,247 square miles between Burma and Cambodia and having a southern coastline on the Gulf of Siam. Population, 35,448,000. Capital, Bangkok.

**thal-a-men-ceph-a-lon** (thāl'ā-mēn'sēf'ā-lōn') *n.* **Anatomy**. The diencephalon (see). [THALAM(US) + ENCEPHALON.]

**thal-a-mus** (thāl'ā-mōs) *n., pl.* **-mi** (-mī'). 1. **Anatomy**. A large ovoid mass of gray matter that relays sensory stimuli to the cerebral cortex and acts in integrative and nonspecific functions. 2. **Botany**. The receptacle of a flower. [New Latin, from Greek *thalamos*, inner chamber, possibly akin to *tholōs*, round building with a conical roof.] —**tha-lam'ic** (thā-lām'ik) *adj.* —**tha-lam'i-cal-ly** *adv.*

**tha-las-sic** (thā-lās'ik) *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to seas or oceans; pelagic. 2. Of or pertaining to seas and gulfs as distinguished from the oceans. [French *thalassique*, from Greek *thalassa*, sea.]

**thal-as-soc-ra-cy** (thāl'ā-sōk'rā-sē) *n., pl.* **-cies**. Supremacy on the seas. [Greek *thalassokratia*: *thalassa*, sea (see **thalassic**) + *-cracy*.] —**thal-as'-so-crat'** (thā-lās'ā-krāt') *n.*

**tha-ler**. Variant of **taler**.

**Tha-les** (thāl'ēz'). Called "Thales of Miletus." 640?-546? B.C. Greek philosopher and geometrician.

**Tha-li-a** (thā-lī'ā, thāl'ē-ā, thāl'yā). 1. The Greek Muse of comedy and pastoral poetry. 2. One of the three Graces. [Greek *Thaleia*, "the blooming one," from *thallein*, to flourish. See **dhal-** in Appendix.\*]

**tha-lid-o-mide** (thā-līd'ō-mīd') *n.* A sedative and hypnotic drug, C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>19</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, withdrawn from sale because of association with fetal abnormalities. [(PH)THAL(IC ACID) + (M)ID(E) + (I)MIDE.]

**thal-lic** (thāl'ik) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or containing thallium, especially with valence 3.

**thal-li-um** (thāl'ē-əm) *n.* **Symbol** **Tl**. A soft, malleable, highly toxic metallic element, used in rodent and ant poisons, in photocells, infrared detectors, and low-melting glass. Atomic number 81, atomic weight 204.37, melting point 303.5°C, boiling point 1,457°C, specific gravity 11.85, valences 1, 3. See **element**. [New Latin: Latin *thallus*, green shoot, **THALLUS** (from its green spectral line) + **-IUM**.]

**thal-loid** (thāl'oid') *adj.* Also **thal-loi-dal** (thā-loi-d'l). Of, resembling, or constituting a thallus.

**thal-lo-phyte** (thāl'ō-fīt') *n.* Any plant or plantlike organism of the division or subkingdom Thallophyta, which includes the algae, fungi, and bacteria. [New Latin *Thallophyta*: **THALL(US)** + **-PHYTE**.] —**thal-lo-phy'tic** (-fīt'ik) *adj.*

**thal-lous** (thāl'ās) *adj.* Also **thal-li-ous** (thāl'ē-ās). Of, pertaining to, or containing thallium, especially with valence 1.

**thal-lus** (thāl'ās) *n., pl.* **thalli** (thāl'i', -ē) or **-luses**. **Botany**. The undifferentiated stemless, rootless, leafless plant body characteristic of thallophytes. [New Latin, from Latin, young shoot, from Greek *thallos*, from *thallein*, to sprout. See **dhal-** in Appendix.\*]

**Thames** (tēmz for senses 1, 2; also thāmz, tāmz for sense 3). 1. A river of England, rising in Gloucestershire and flowing 210 miles generally east past London to its wide estuary on the North Sea. 2. A river of southern Ontario, flowing 160 miles southeast to Lake St. Clair; in the War of 1812, the Battle of the Thames, fought on its banks, ended in the defeat of British and Indian forces by the Americans and the death of Tecumseh (1813). 3. A tidal estuary, about 15 miles long, in southeastern Connecticut, flowing into Long Island Sound.

**Tham-muz**. Variant of **Tammuz**.

**Tham-u-ga-di**, **Tham-u-ga-dis**. Ancient names for **Timgad**.

**than** (thān) *conj.* 1. Used in comparative statements to introduce the second element or clause of a comparison of inequality: *Pie is richer than cake*. 2. Used in statements of preference to introduce the rejected alternative: *I would rather dance than eat*. 3. Used with the sense of "beyond" with adverbs of degree or quantity: *Read more than the first paragraph of your book*. —**other than**. Apart from; except for. [Middle English *than(ne)*, Old English *thanne*, *thanne*. See **to-** in Appendix.\*]

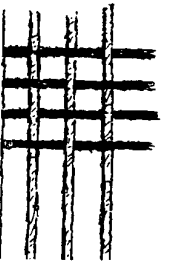
**Usage**: In sentences involving comparison, *than* is usually construed as a conjunction rather than as a preposition, especially in formal usage. Accordingly, the case of the word following *than* is felt to be governed by its function in the clause introduced by *than*: *He speaks better than I do*. This is true also of elliptical clauses in which the unexpressed words are clearly indicated: *He is a better speaker than I* (that is, *than I am*). The students disliked no one more than her (that is, *than they disliked her*). In the first example, *I* is construed as the subject of an unexpressed verb; in the second, *her* is construed as an object. In both examples, the words following *than* agree in case with their antecedents (the first members of the comparisons, *he* and *no one*).

Less formally, in some writing *than* is construed as a preposition following *than* is in the oblique examples, either a nominative justified when *than* is construed as a preposition, or an unexpressed *was*. We had no more faithful friend than she (she is construed as in agreement with *than*).

In the construction *than* followed by a noun, the noun is the subject of a new book. See **than-age** (thān'ij) *n.* 1. The 1st rank; thanship. 2. The land of a thane; thanship. 3. The land of a thane; thanship. 4. The land of a thane; thanship. 5. The land of a thane; thanship. 6. The land of a thane; thanship. 7. The land of a thane; thanship. 8. The land of a thane; thanship. 9. The land of a thane; thanship. 10. The land of a thane; thanship. 11. The land of a thane; thanship. 12. The land of a thane; thanship. 13. The land of a thane; thanship. 14. The land of a thane; thanship. 15. The land of a thane; thanship. 16. The land of a thane; thanship. 17. The land of a thane; thanship. 18. The land of a thane; thanship. 19. The land of a thane; thanship. 20. The land of a thane; thanship. 21. The land of a thane; thanship. 22. The land of a thane; thanship. 23. The land of a thane; thanship. 24. The land of a thane; thanship. 25. The land of a thane; thanship. 26. The land of a thane; thanship. 27. The land of a thane; thanship. 28. The land of a thane; thanship. 29. The land of a thane; thanship. 30. The land of a thane; thanship. 31. The land of a thane; thanship. 32. The land of a thane; thanship. 33. The land of a thane; thanship. 34. The land of a thane; thanship. 35. The land of a thane; thanship. 36. The land of a thane; thanship. 37. The land of a thane; thanship. 38. The land of a thane; thanship. 39. The land of a thane; thanship. 40. The land of a thane; thanship. 41. The land of a thane; thanship. 42. The land of a thane; thanship. 43. The land of a thane; thanship. 44. The land of a thane; thanship. 45. The land of a thane; thanship. 46. The land of a thane; thanship. 47. The land of a thane; thanship. 48. The land of a thane; thanship. 49. The land of a thane; thanship. 50. The land of a thane; thanship. 51. The land of a thane; thanship. 52. The land of a thane; thanship. 53. The land of a thane; thanship. 54. The land of a thane; thanship. 55. The land of a thane; thanship. 56. The land of a thane; thanship. 57. The land of a thane; thanship. 58. The land of a thane; thanship. 59. The land of a thane; thanship. 60. The land of a thane; thanship. 61. The land of a thane; thanship. 62. The land of a thane; thanship. 63. The land of a thane; thanship. 64. The land of a thane; thanship. 65. The land of a thane; thanship. 66. The land of a thane; thanship. 67. The land of a thane; thanship. 68. The land of a thane; thanship. 69. The land of a thane; thanship. 70. The land of a thane; thanship. 71. The land of a thane; thanship. 72. The land of a thane; thanship. 73. The land of a thane; thanship. 74. The land of a thane; thanship. 75. The land of a thane; thanship. 76. The land of a thane; thanship. 77. The land of a thane; thanship. 78. The land of a thane; thanship. 79. The land of a thane; thanship. 80. The land of a thane; thanship. 81. The land of a thane; thanship. 82. The land of a thane; thanship. 83. The land of a thane; thanship. 84. The land of a thane; thanship. 85. The land of a thane; thanship. 86. The land of a thane; thanship. 87. The land of a thane; thanship. 88. The land of a thane; thanship. 89. The land of a thane; thanship. 90. The land of a thane; thanship. 91. The land of a thane; thanship. 92. The land of a thane; thanship. 93. The land of a thane; thanship. 94. The land of a thane; thanship. 95. The land of a thane; thanship. 96. The land of a thane; thanship. 97. The land of a thane; thanship. 98. The land of a thane; thanship. 99. The land of a thane; thanship. 100. The land of a thane; thanship. 101. The land of a thane; thanship. 102. The land of a thane; thanship. 103. The land of a thane; thanship. 104. The land of a thane; thanship. 105. The land of a thane; thanship. 106. The land of a thane; thanship. 107. The land of a thane; thanship. 108. The land of a thane; thanship. 109. The land of a thane; thanship. 110. The land of a thane; thanship. 111. The land of a thane; thanship. 112. The land of a thane; thanship. 113. The land of a thane; thanship. 114. The land of a thane; thanship. 115. The land of a thane; thanship. 116. The land of a thane; thanship. 117. The land of a thane; thanship. 118. The land of a thane; thanship. 119. The land of a thane; thanship. 120. The land of a thane; thanship. 121. The land of a thane; thanship. 122. The land of a thane; thanship. 123. The land of a thane; thanship. 124. The land of a thane; thanship. 125. The land of a thane; thanship. 126. The land of a thane; thanship. 127. The land of a thane; thanship. 128. The land of a thane; thanship. 129. The land of a thane; thanship. 130. The land of a thane; thanship. 131. The land of a thane; thanship. 132. The land of a thane; thanship. 133. The land of a thane; thanship. 134. The land of a thane; thanship. 135. The land of a thane; thanship. 136. The land of a thane; thanship. 137. The land of a thane; thanship. 138. The land of a thane; thanship. 139. The land of a thane; thanship. 140. The land of a thane; thanship. 141. The land of a thane; thanship. 142. The land of a thane; thanship. 143. The land of a thane; thanship. 144. The land of a thane; thanship. 145. The land of a thane; thanship. 146. The land of a thane; thanship. 147. The land of a thane; thanship. 148. The land of a thane; thanship. 149. The land of a thane; thanship. 150. The land of a thane; thanship. 151. The land of a thane; thanship. 152. The land of a thane; thanship. 153. The land of a thane; thanship. 154. The land of a thane; thanship. 155. The land of a thane; thanship. 156. The land of a thane; thanship. 157. The land of a thane; thanship. 158. The land of a thane; thanship. 159. The land of a thane; thanship. 160. The land of a thane; thanship. 161. The land of a thane; thanship. 162. The land of a thane; thanship. 163. The land of a thane; thanship. 164. The land of a thane; thanship. 165. The land of a thane; thanship. 166. The land of a thane; thanship. 167. The land of a thane; thanship. 168. The land of a thane; thanship. 169. The land of a thane; thanship. 170. The land of a thane; thanship. 171. The land of a thane; thanship. 172. The land of a thane; thanship. 173. The land of a thane; thanship. 174. The land of a thane; thanship. 175. The land of a thane; thanship. 176. The land of a thane; thanship. 177. The land of a thane; thanship. 178. The land of a thane; thanship. 179. The land of a thane; thanship. 180. The land of a thane; thanship. 181. The land of a thane; thanship. 182. The land of a thane; thanship. 183. The land of a thane; thanship. 184. The land of a thane; thanship. 185. The land of a thane; thanship. 186. The land of a thane; thanship. 187. The land of a thane; thanship. 188. The land of a thane; thanship. 189. The land of a thane; thanship. 190. The land of a thane; thanship. 191. The land of a thane; thanship. 192. The land of a thane; thanship. 193. The land of a thane; thanship. 194. The land of a thane; thanship. 195. The land of a thane; thanship. 196. The land of a thane; thanship. 197. The land of a thane; thanship. 198. The land of a thane; thanship. 199. The land of a thane; thanship. 200. The land of a thane; thanship. 201. The land of a thane; thanship. 202. The land of a thane; thanship. 203. The land of a thane; thanship. 204. The land of a thane; thanship. 205. The land of a thane; thanship. 206. The land of a thane; thanship. 207. The land of a thane; thanship. 208. The land of a thane; thanship. 209. The land of a thane; thanship. 210. The land of a thane; thanship. 211. The land of a thane; thanship. 212. The land of a thane; thanship. 213. The land of a thane; thanship. 214. The land of a thane; thanship. 215. The land of a thane; thanship. 216. The land of a thane; thanship. 217. The land of a thane; thanship. 218. The land of a thane; thanship. 219. The land of a thane; thanship. 220. The land of a thane; thanship. 221. The land of a thane; thanship. 222. The land of a thane; thanship. 223. The land of a thane; thanship. 224. The land of a thane; thanship. 225. The land of a thane; thanship. 226. The land of a thane; thanship. 227. The land of a thane; thanship. 228. The land of a thane; thanship. 229. The land of a thane; thanship. 230. The land of a thane; thanship. 231. The land of a thane; thanship. 232. The land of a thane; thanship. 233. The land of a thane; thanship. 234. The land of a thane; thanship. 235. The land of a thane; thanship. 236. The land of a thane; thanship. 237. The land of a thane; thanship. 238. The land of a thane; thanship. 239. The land of a thane; thanship. 240. The land of a thane; thanship. 241. The land of a thane; thanship. 242. The land of a thane; thanship. 243. The land of a thane; thanship. 244. The land of a thane; thanship. 245. The land of a thane; thanship. 246. The land of a thane; thanship. 247. The land of a thane; thanship. 248. The land of a thane; thanship. 249. The land of a thane; thanship. 250. The land of a thane; thanship. 251. The land of a thane; thanship. 252. The land of a thane; thanship. 253. The land of a thane; thanship. 254. The land of a thane; thanship. 255. The land of a thane; thanship. 256. The land of a thane; thanship. 257. The land of a thane; thanship. 258. The land of a thane; thanship. 259. The land of a thane; thanship. 260. The land of a thane; thanship. 261. The land of a thane; thanship. 262. The land of a thane; thanship. 263. The land of a thane; thanship. 264. The land of a thane; thanship. 265. The land of a thane; thanship. 266. The land of a thane; thanship. 267. The land of a thane; thanship. 268. The land of a thane; thanship. 269. The land of a thane; thanship. 270. The land of a thane; thanship. 271. The land of a thane; thanship. 272. The land of a thane; thanship. 273. The land of a thane; thanship. 274. The land of a thane; thanship. 275. The land of a thane; thanship. 276. The land of a thane; thanship. 277. The land of a thane; thanship. 278. The land of a thane; thanship. 279. The land of a thane; thanship. 280. The land of a thane; thanship. 281. The land of a thane; thanship. 282. The land of a thane; thanship. 283. The land of a thane; thanship. 284. The land of a thane; thanship. 285. The land of a thane; thanship. 286. The land of a thane; thanship. 287. The land of a thane; thanship. 288. The land of a thane; thanship. 289. The land of a thane; thanship. 290. The land of a thane; thanship. 291. The land of a thane; thanship. 292. The land of a thane; thanship. 293. The land of a thane; thanship. 294. The land of a thane; thanship. 295. The land of a thane; thanship. 296. The land of a thane; thanship. 297. The land of a thane; thanship. 298. The land of a thane; thanship. 299. The land of a thane; thanship. 300. The land of a thane; thanship. 301. The land of a thane; thanship. 302. The land of a thane; thanship. 303. The land of a thane; thanship. 304. The land of a thane; thanship. 305. The land of a thane; thanship. 306. The land of a thane; thanship. 307. The land of a thane; thanship. 308. The land of a thane; thanship. 309. The land of a thane; thanship. 310. The land of a thane; thanship. 311. The land of a thane; thanship. 312. The land of a thane; thanship. 313. The land of a thane; thanship. 314. The land of a thane; thanship. 315. The land of a thane; thanship. 316. The land of a thane; thanship. 317. The land of a thane; thanship. 318. The land of a thane; thanship. 319. The land of a thane; thanship. 320. The land of a thane; thanship. 321. The land of a thane; thanship. 322. The land of a thane; thanship. 323. The land of a thane; thanship. 324. The land of a thane; thanship. 325. The land of a thane; thanship. 326. The land of a thane; thanship. 327. The land of a thane; thanship. 328. The land of a thane; thanship. 329. The land of a thane; thanship. 330. The land of a thane; thanship. 331. The land of a thane; thanship. 332. The land of a thane; thanship. 333. The land of a thane; thanship. 334. The land of a thane; thanship. 335. The land of a thane; thanship. 336. The land of a thane; thanship. 337. The land of a thane; thanship. 338. The land of a thane; thanship. 339. The land of a thane; thanship. 340. The land of a thane; thanship. 341. The land of a thane; thanship. 342. The land of a thane; thanship. 343. The land of a thane; thanship. 344. The land of a thane; thanship. 345. The land of a thane; thanship. 346. The land of a thane; thanship. 347. The land of a thane; thanship. 348. The land of a thane; thanship. 349. The land of a thane; thanship. 350. The land of a thane; thanship. 351. The land of a thane; thanship. 352. The land of a thane; thanship. 353. The land of a thane; thanship. 354. The land of a thane; thanship. 355. The land of a thane; thanship. 356. The land of a thane; thanship. 357. The land of a thane; thanship. 358. The land of a thane; thanship. 359. The land of a thane; thanship. 360. The land of a thane; thanship. 361. The land of a thane; thanship. 362. The land of a thane; thanship. 363. The land of a thane; thanship. 364. The land of a thane; thanship. 365. The land of a thane; thanship. 366. The land of a thane; thanship. 367. The land of a thane; thanship. 368. The land of a thane; thanship. 369. The land of a thane; thanship. 370. The land of a thane; thanship. 371. The land of a thane; thanship. 372. The land of a thane; thanship. 373. The land of a thane; thanship. 374. The land of a thane; thanship. 375. The land of a thane; thanship. 376. The land of a thane; thanship. 377. The land of a thane; thanship. 378. The land of a thane; thanship. 379. The land of a thane; thanship. 380. The land of a thane; thanship. 381. The land of a thane; thanship. 382. The land of a thane; thanship. 383. The land of a thane; thanship. 384. The land of a thane; thanship. 385. The land of a thane; thanship. 386. The land of a thane; thanship. 387. The land of a thane; thanship. 388. The land of a thane; thanship. 389. The land of a thane; thanship. 390. The land of a thane; thanship. 391. The land of a thane; thanship. 392. The land of a thane; thanship. 393. The land of a thane; thanship. 394. The land of a thane; thanship. 395. The land of a thane; thanship. 396. The land of a thane; thanship. 397. The land of a thane; thanship.



weathercock  
15th-century French



weave  
Diagram showing warp  
(vertical strands) and  
horizontal strands



weaverbird  
*Ceus intermedius*



Wedgwood  
Covered vase

**weath-er-cast** (wēth'ər-kāst', -kāst') *n.* A broadcast of weather conditions. —**weath-er-cast'er** *n.*

**weath-er-cock** (wēth'ər-kōk') *n.* 1. A weather vane, especially one in the form of a cock. 2. One that is fickle. —*intr.v.* **weathercocked**, -cocking, -cocks. To have a tendency to veer in the direction of the wind. Used of an aircraft or a missile.

**weath-ered** (wēth'əd) *adj.* 1. Seasoned; worn, stained, or warped by or as by exposure to weather. 2. *Architecture.* Sloped to allow water to run off: a **weathered masonry joint**. —**weathered in.** Having weather conditions that prevent flying.

**weather eye.** An eye trained to recognize indications of weather changes.

**weath-er-glass** (wēth'ər-glās', -glās') *n.* A barometer.

**weath-er-ing** (wēth'ər-ing) *n.* Any of the chemical or mechanical processes by which rocks exposed to the weather decay to soil.

**weath-er-ly** (wēth'ər-lē) *adj.* *Nautical.* Capable of sailing close to the wind with little drift to leeward. —**weath-er-li-ness** *n.*

**weath-er-man** (wēth'ər-mān') *n., pl. -men (-mēn').* A person who reports weather conditions.

**weather map.** A map or chart depicting the meteorological conditions over a specific geographical area at a specific time.

**weath-er-proof** (wēth'ər-prūf') *adj.* Able to withstand exposure to weather without damage. —*tr.v.* **weatherproofed**, -proofing, -proofs. To render weatherproof.

**weather ship.** An oceangoing vessel equipped to make meteorological observations.

**weather station.** A station at which meteorological data are gathered, recorded, and released.

**weath-er-strip** (wēth'ər-strip') *tr.v.* -stripped, -stripping, -strips. To fit or equip with weather stripping.

**weather stripping.** 1. A narrow piece of material, such as rubber, felt, or metal, installed around doors and windows to protect an interior from external extremes of temperature. Also called "weather strip." 2. Such pieces collectively.

**weather vane.** A vane for indicating wind direction.

**weath-er-wise** (wēth'ər-wiz') *adj.* Experienced or expert in predicting shifts in the weather, public opinion, or the like.

**weath-er-worn** (wēth'ər-wōrn', -wōrn') *adj.* Weather-beaten.

**weave** (wēv) *v.* **wove** (wōv) or **weaved** (only form for transitive sense 6 and intransitive sense 2), **woven** (wōvən) or *rare wove* (wōv), **weaving**, **weaves**. —*tr.* 1. a. To make (cloth) by interlacing the threads of the weft and the warp on a loom. b. To interlace (yarns) into cloth. 2. To construct by interlacing or interweaving the materials or components of: *weave a basket*. 3. To interweave or combine (elements) into a whole: *He wove the incidents into a story*. 4. To run (something) in and out through some material or composition. 5. To spin, as a web. 6. To make (a course, for example) by winding in and out or shuttling from side to side: *weave one's way through traffic*. —*intr.* 1. a. To engage in weaving an article. b. To work at a loom. 2. To sway or move from side to side: *"I could see the black, sweat-washed forms weaving in the smoky-blue atmosphere"* (Ralph Ellison). —*n.* The pattern, method of weaving, or construction of a fabric: *a twill weave*; *a loose weave*. [Weave, wove, woven; Middle English *weven*, *wōolf*, *woven* or *woven*, Old English *wefan*, *wæf*, *wefen*. See **webb** in Appendix.\*]

**weav-er** (wē'vər) *n.* 1. One who weaves. 2. A weaverbird.

**Wea-ver** (wē'vər), **James Baird**. 1833-1912. American Populist political leader.

**weav-er-bird** (wē'vər-būrd') *n.* Any of various chiefly tropical Old World birds of the family Ploceidae, many of which build complex communal nests of intricately woven vegetation.

**weaver's hitch.** *Nautical.* A sheet bend. Also called "weaver's knot."

**web** (wēb) *n.* 1. a. A textile fabric, especially one being woven on a loom or in the process of being removed from it. b. The structural part of cloth as distinguished from its pile or pattern. 2. A latticed or woven structure; an interlacing of materials. 3. A structure of threadlike filaments characteristically spun by spiders or certain insect larvae. 4. Something intricately constructed; especially, something that ensnares or entangles. 5. A complex network. 6. A fold of skin or membranous tissue; especially, the membrane connecting the toes of certain water birds. 7. The vane of a feather. 8. *Architecture.* The surface between the ribs of a ribbed vault. 9. A metal sheet or plate connecting the heavier sections, ribs, or flanges of any structural element. 10. A thin metal plate or strip, as the bit of a key, the blade of a saw, or the like. 11. A continuous roll of paper, as newsprint, in the process of manufacture in a paper machine or as it comes from the mill. —*tr.v.* **webbed**, **webbing**, **webs**. 1. To provide with a web. 2. To cover or envelop with a web. 3. To ensnare in a web. [Middle English *webbe*, Old English *webb*]. See **webb** in Appendix.\*]

**Webb** (wēb), **Sidney James**. 1859-1947. English economist; with his wife, **Beatrice Potter** (1858-1943), writer and social reformer.

**webbed** (wēbd) *adj.* Having or connected by a web.

**web-bing** (wēb'ing) *n.* 1. Sturdy cotton or nylon fabric woven in widths generally of from one to six inches, for use where strength is required, as for seat belts, brake lining, or upholstery. 2. Anything forming a web.

**Web-bi She-be-li** (wā'bē shē-bā'lē). Also **We-bi Shi-be-li** (shī-bā'lē). A river, about 1,200 miles long, rising in central Ethiopia and flowing generally southeastward to the Indian Ocean coast of Somalia, to which it flows parallel before ending in coastal swamps.

**web-by** (wēb'ē) *adj.* -bier, -biest. Having, resembling, or consisting of a web.

**we-ber** (wēb'ər) *n.* *Abbr.* **Wb** The International System unit of magnetic flux equal to the magnetic flux that in linking a circuit of one turn produces in it an electromotive force of one volt as it is uniformly reduced to zero within one second. [After Wilhelm E. WEBER.]

**We-ber** (vā'bar), **Baron Carl Maria Friedrich Ernst von**. 1786-1826. German composer and conductor.

**We-ber** (vā'bar), **Ernst Heinrich**. 1795-1878. German physiologist and psychologist; brother of W.E. Weber.

**We-ber** (vā'bar), **Wilhelm Eduard**. 1804-1891. German physicist; studied electricity; brother of E.H. Weber.

**We-bern** (vā'börn), **Anton von**. 1883-1945. Austrian composer of twelve-tone music.

**web-foot-ed** (wēb'fōt'id) *adj.* Having feet with webbed toes.

**web member.** One of the structural elements connecting the top and bottom flanges of a lattice girder or the outside members of a truss.

**web press.** A printing press that prints on a continuous roll of paper.

**web-ster** (wēb'stər) *n.* *Obsolete.* A weaver. [Middle English *web(e)ster*, Old English *webbestre*, feminine of *webba*, a weaver, from *webb*, a WEB.]

**Web-ster** (wēb'stər), **Daniel**. 1782-1852. American political leader, administrator, and diplomat.

**Web-ster** (wēb'stər), **John**. 1580?-1625? English dramatist.

**Web-ster** (wēb'stər), **Noah**. 1758-1843. American lexicographer.

**web-worm** (wēb'wūrm') *n.* Any of various usually destructive caterpillars that construct webs.

**wed** (wēd) *v.* **wedded**, **wed** or **wedded**, **wedding**, **weds**. —*tr.* 1. To take as husband or wife; marry. 2. To perform the marriage ceremony for; join in matrimony. 3. To bind or join; unite. —*intr.* To take a husband or wife; to marry. [Middle English *wedden*, Old English *weddian*, to engage (to do something), marry. See **wadh** in Appendix.\*]

**wē'd** (wēd). Contraction of *we had*, *we should*, or *we would*. **Wed.** Wednesday.

**Wed-dell Sea** (wēd'l). An inlet of the South Atlantic in Antarctica, between Coats Land and the Antarctic Peninsula.

**wed-ding** (wēd'ing) *n.* 1. The act of marrying; the ceremony or celebration of a marriage. 2. The anniversary of a marriage: *a silver wedding*. 3. A close association or union. —See **Synonyms** at marriage.

**wedding ring.** 1. A ring, usually a plain gold or platinum band, given by the groom to his bride during the wedding ceremony. 2. A similar ring sometimes given by the bride to the groom.

**We-de-kind** (vā'da-kint'), **Frank**. 1864-1918. German playwright and poet.

**wedge** (wēj) *n.* 1. A piece of metal or wood tapered for insertion in a narrow crevice and used for splitting, tightening, securing, or levering. 2. Anything in the shape of a wedge: *a wedge of cheese*. 3. A wedge-shaped formation, as in football or ground warfare. 4. Any tactic, event, policy, or idea that tends to divide or split associations of people. 5. *Meteorology.* An elongated, V-shaped region of relatively high atmospheric pressure. 6. *Golf.* An iron with a very slanted face, used to lift the ball from sand or the like. 7. One of the triangular characters of cuneiform writing. —*v.* **wedged**, **wedging**, **wedges**. —*tr.* 1. To split or force apart with or as with a wedge. 2. To fix in place with a wedge. 3. To crowd, push, or force into a limited space. —*intr.* To become lodged like a wedge. [Middle English *wegge*, Old English *wegc*, a wedge, ingot of metal. See **wogwhni** in Appendix.\*]

**wedg-ie** (wēj'ē) *n.* *Informal.* A woman's shoe or mule having a wedge-shaped sole that incorporates the heel.

**Wedg-wood** (wēj'wōd') *n.* A type of pottery or china made by Josiah Wedgwood (1730-1795) and his successors; especially, a fine ware with classical figures in white cameo relief on an unglazed blue or black background.

**wed-lock** (wēd'lōk') *n.* The state of being married; matrimony. See **Synonyms** at marriage. —*out of wedlock.* Born of parents not married to one another. [Middle English *wedlocke*, Old English *wedlac*, "pledge-giving," marriage vow: *wedd*, a pledge (see **wadh** in Appendix\*) + *-lac*, suffix denoting activity (see **leig-** in Appendix\*).]

**Wed-nes-day** (wēnz'dē, -dā') *n.* *Abbr.* **Wed.** The fourth day of the week, occurring after Tuesday and before Thursday. [Middle English *Wodnesday*, *Wednesday*, Old English *Wōdnesdæg*, "Woden's day" (translation of Latin *Mercurii diēs*, "day of Mercury"). See **wāt** in Appendix.\*]

**wee** (wē) *adj.* **wee**, **weest**. 1. Very small; tiny. 2. Very early: *the wee hours*. —See **Synonyms** at small. —*n.* *Scottish.* A short time; a little bit: *bide a wee*. [Middle English *we*, from *wēl*, a little, a small amount, Old English *wæge*, a weight. See **wegh** in Appendix.\*]

**weed'** (wēd') *n.* 1. a. A plant considered undesirable, unattractive, or troublesome; especially, one growing where it is not wanted in cultivated ground. b. A rank growth of such plants. 2. Any of various usually common or abundantly growing plants. Usually used in combination: *seaweed*; *chickweed*. 3. The leaves or stems of a plant as distinguished from the seeds: *dill weed*. 4. *Informal.* Tobacco. Often preceded by the: *the weed*. 5. *Slang.* Marijuana (see). 6. *Informal.* A cigarette. 7. Something useless, detrimental, or worthless; especially, an animal thing unfit for breeding. —*v.* **weeded**, **weeding**, **weeds**. —*tr.* 1. To remove weeds from; clear of weeds: *weed a flower bed*. 2. a. To remove (weeds). Used with *out*: *weed out dandelions*. b. To eliminate as unsuitable or unwanted. Used with *out*: *weed out unqualified applicants*. —*intr.* To remove weeds from a plot.

[Middle English *weed*, Old English *wiðha* (unattested).]

**wēd** (wēd) *n.* 1. A token of wealth usually on the sleeve. 2. *Plur.* Any garment. Often used: *a garment, armor, Old E. See aw- in Appendix.\*]*

**wee-dar** (wē'dər) *n.* 1. A per removing weeds.

**wee-dē** (wē'dē) *adj.* -ier, -iest. 2. Resembling or characteristic of: *spindly; gawky*. —**wee build.** Fairies; elves.

**wee folk** (wēk) *n.* *Abbr.* **w.** **wk.** week of rain. b. A seven-day starting with Sunday and continuing with Sunday and continuing with Sunday. 2. a. A week designated within it: *commencement week* honoring of some cause or inst week devoted to work. 4. a. O see *you Friday week*. b. One v was *Friday week* that we last n Old English *wice*, *wicu*. See **w** week-day (wēk'dā') *n.* 1. Any 2. Any day exclusive of the d week-end (wēk'end') *n.* The period from Friday evening t weekendend, -ending, -ends. 1 week-end-er (wēk'ēn'dər) *n.* visits, especially habitually, on bag for carrying clothing and wee-ly (wēk'lē) *adv.* 1. Once week. —*adj.* 1. Of or pertain a week or each week. 3. C weeklies. *Abbr.* **wkly.** A pub ween (wēn) *v.* **weened**, **ween** think; suppose. —*intr.* To th ween, Old English *wēnan*. Se ween-ie (wē'nē) *n.* *Informal.* woe-ny (wē'nē) *adj.* -nier, -n ween. [Blend of WEE and TIN weep (wēp) *v.* **wept** (wēpt), mourn; lament; bewail. 2. To to a specified condition by we of exhaustion. 4. To ooze, e —*intr.* 1. To express emotio 2. To mourn or grieve. Used drops of moisture. —See **Syn** fit of weeping. Often used wēlpen, Old English *wēpan*.

**wee-p-er** (wē'pər) *n.* 1. One i 3. A badge of mourning form pipe in a wall to allow water weep-ing (wē'p-ing) *adj.* 1. To clouds. 3. Having slender, dr weeping willow. A widely native to China, having long narrow leaves.

**wee-p-y** (wē'pē) *adj.* -ier, -iest wee-ver (wē'vər) *n.* Any of s Trachinidae, having venomous wive, a serpent, viper, from wee-vil (wē'val) *n.* Any of family Curculionidae, charac curving snout and destructive ucts. [Middle English *wevel* webb- in Appendix.\*] —**wee weft** (wēft) *n.* 1. a. The hori the warp in a woven fabric; fil the weft. 2. Woven fabric. English *wēfta*, *wēft*. See **wel**

**We-go-ner** (vā'gə-nər), **Alfr** geologist; devised theory of c Wei-er-strass (vī'ər-shtrās'), 1897. German mathematicia Wei-fang (wā'fāng'). A city, Shantung Province. Populati wei-go-la (wi-gē'la, -jē'la, wī' the genus *Weigela*; especially its pink, white, or red flowers: Weigel (1748-1831), German weigh't (wā) *v.* **weighed**, **weig** mine the weight of by or as if measure off an amount equa out: *weigh out a pound of chee* determine the worth of; to pc enjoyment of your pleasures c of them" (Lord Chesterfield). of weights or burdens; oppre 5. *Nautical.* To raise (anchor specific weight. 2. To carry have influence. 3. To be a bi with on or upon: "Jack Potte of a deed weighed upon him lik 4. *Nautical.* a. To raise anchr in. 1. To weigh or be weigh 2. To have one's baggage wei choose one's words with great alion. [Middle English *weg*

ā pat/ā pay/ār care/ā father/b bib/ch church/d deed/ē pet/ē be/f fife/g gag/h hat/hw which/i pit/i pie/ir pier/j judge/k kick/l lid, needle/m mum/n no, sudden/ng thing/ō pot/ō toe/ō paw, for/oi noise/ou out/ōō took/ōō boot/p pop/r roar/s sauce/sh ship, dish/

light/th thin, path/th this, t Fr. ami/œ Fr. feu, Ger. scht